

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2130.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.
Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY OR DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

" " " " " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance;

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.

W. G. BRODIE, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

F. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.

N. A. SIERS, Esq.

B. LATTON, Esq.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 3 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

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RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100 or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

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Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-signed has received instructions from H.M.S. Store-keeper to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th January, 1889, at NOON, at

H.M. Naval Yard,

SUNDAY NAVAL AND VICTUALLING CONDEMNED STORES,

Comprising—

OLD IRON, PAPER, STAFF, HOSES,

CLOCKS, LAMPS, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING

AND IMPLEMENTS,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Gov. Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1889.

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Estimations.

A. HAHN,
PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.
ON HIRE
PIANOS FOR SALE
Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, ELGIN STREET.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

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W. BREWER.

BEGS to notify that on January 1st he will OPEN THE STORE adjoining DAKIN BROS., lately occupied by KUHN & Co., as a PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, and WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, and guarantees to execute all Printing Orders expeditiously, cheaply, and in good style.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL

Hongkong, 27th November, 1888.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. THODOR JOHANNES ENGELBRECHT von PUSTAU in our Firm in Hongkong and China ceased on the 31st December, 1888.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

M.R. G. E. NOBLE has been appointed

CHIEF MANAGER of the Bank from the

1st January, 1889.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1888.

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NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. D. A. TROTTER in our Firm ceased on 31st ultimo.

Mr. J. W. BRUCE, and Mr. G. U. PRICE

have this day been admitted PARTNERS in our

Firm.

TAIT & Co.

Amoy, 1st January, 1889.

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NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. D. A. TROTTER in our Firm ceased on 31st ultimo.

Mr. J. W. BRUCE, and Mr. G. U. PRICE

have this day been admitted PARTNERS in our

Firm.

TAIT & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1888.

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel

will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk

and expense.

CHAS. D. HARSHAN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1889.

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NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,

COLOMBO; BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, BRINDISI,

MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,

PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND

AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH

BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN

GULF PORTS, MARSEILLE, TRIESTE, HAM-

BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"SUTLEJ," Captain W. W. Worcester, R.N.R.

with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched

from this for LONDON, VIA BOMBAY AND

SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th

January, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until

4 P.M. on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be

transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo

for London will be conveyed via Bombay without

transhipment, arriving one week later than

by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and

PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-

kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-

quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note

the terms and conditions of the Company's

Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 4th January, 1889.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1889.

Governor is informed, several varieties, each sufficiently distinct from the rest to render a good interpreter of any one very possibly a bad interpreter, of any other; and it is obvious that under such circumstances to secure for the Courts the command of satisfactory interpretation in all cases is a work of no ordinary difficulty, which at the best can only be accomplished approximately.

It would be evidently inexpedient to attempt the provision of all the necessary capacity and qualifications in a class of officers employed on no other duty. For that would not only involve the very great expense of a large Department of Interpreters and of students (many of whom would probably prove ineligible for office after large sums had been spent on their training) but it would mean a body of officers for the most part required for service only very occasionally, and whose idleness, as regards public works, in the intervals would be perhaps injurious to themselves, and certainly to the Government service generally.

For this reason it seems desirable to depend on regular interpreters only in respect of the two or three dialects in most common use; and as regards the less common dialects or varieties of dialects to provide the requisite capacity among other Public Officers whose services as interpreters would be called for only when actually required.

Partly with this object therefore, and also to promote improvement in all interpretation, as well as to obtain greater efficiency through improved knowledge of Chinese, in other departments than the Judicial, the Governor has drafted certain regulations (I) which are now laid on the table and offered for consideration, as appearing likely to secure what is required within reasonable limits of expense, and under other conditions least open to objection.

With further view to the same objects, the Governor has deemed as well worth of the test of experiment the suggestion of the Commissioners as to the encouragement of the acquisition of Chinese among the younger members of the non-Chinese community; and some proposals for the purpose in the form of regulations (II) are also offered for consideration.

The case of the Police requires somewhat different treatment. Their tenure of office for a short fixed period renders unsuitable a reward in the shape of a lump sum; and it is moreover expedient in their case that a somewhat lower standard of knowledge of Chinese than is required from other Public Servants should not go without reward. For these and other reasons, after consultation with the Captain Superintendent and the Board of Examiners, the Governor has deemed it well to retain the principle of the existing system of rewards for acquisition of Chinese, increasing, however, the sums paid for men for the lower standards of knowledge, adding a third standard, the attainment of which will carry a reward quite equal to that offered to the rest of the service. In another paper (III) now laid on the table will be found the scale of premiums which it is proposed to offer.

Though these various regulations which are suggested for adoption will probably be found to require amendment after experience has been gained of their working, the Governor hopes that they will at least bring about substantial improvement in the condition of things which was the subject of the Commissioners' enquiry, and will thus tend to the greater efficiency of the Public Service.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary,
Government House, Hongkong,
10th January, 1889.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS, OTHER THAN MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE, FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PROFICIENCY IN THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Public Officers who pass an examination, to the satisfaction of the Examiners, in the Chinese language, of the Cantonese or Hakka dialects, or any other dialect, to be approved by the Governor, will receive an allowance according to the following scale:

Officers in receipt of salaries under \$100 per month.	Officers in receipt of salaries over \$100 per month.
For colloquial and written Chinese..... \$100	\$100

The regulation to apply only in respect of dialects which Officers have hitherto not professed to understand, or in which they have hitherto not been employed to interpret.

The allowance will be granted to Cadets who acquire proficiency in other dialects than those in which they have passed.

On receipt of an allowance under these regulations, an officer will be required to give security for the repayment of the whole sum, or such proportion of it as may be fixed, by the Governor, in the event of the officer leaving the service of the colony within three years from the time of receipt.

The allowance for a Chinese teacher will be continued to officers who have passed their examinations for period not exceeding three years, on their satisfying the Board of Examiners at the end of each year, that they are profiting by the teaching.

PROPOSAL FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE ACQUISITION OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE AMONG RESIDENTS OF THE COLONY, WITH A VIEW TO SECURE EFFICIENT INTERPRETATION IN THE COURTS OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Governor to appoint, from residents in the colony under 16 years of age, who have shown an aptitude for acquiring the Chinese language, and who have distinguished themselves in the examination for the Colonial scholarship or other similar competition three student Interpreters, each to be attached to such department of the Public Service as to the Governor may seem fit.

The salary of the student Interpreters will be 40 Dollars a month, payable, however, subject to a certificate of the Examiners after every period of six months, to the effect that satisfactory progress is being made in knowledge of the Chinese language, and in the facility of interpreting it into English and vice versa.

Any student Interpreter who at the end of three years from his appointment as such shall pass a satisfactory examination in the Chinese language, and whose conduct in other respects shall have earned approval, will be appointed to an office with a salary of not less than 100 Dollars a month if, or as soon as he is of the age of 18 years.

Every student Interpreter on his appointment shall furnish security, for the repayment of a sum not exceeding half of the whole sum received by him by way of salary, in the event of his leaving the service of the Colony before the expiration of 6 years from the date of his appointment.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PROFICIENCY IN THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Instead of the four certificates hitherto granted, two certificates shall be granted in ordinary

cases, with a third one to be awarded only in cases of exceptional knowledge.

Instead of the allowance of \$1.50 and \$1 a month now given European and Indian Constables respectively who hold a certificate from the Board of Examiners, the following scale of remuneration shall be adopted, viz.—

European Constable.....	Certificate. Certificate. Certificate.	id.
1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00

such remuneration to be drawn only so long as the receiver remains in the Police Force.

For the first certificate, a knowledge of colloquial shall be required.

For the second certificate, a higher standard of colloquial will be necessary, as well as acquaintance with a book in Colloquial to be approved of by the Board and in the case of the third certificate an acquaintance with the written Chinese character will be necessary, as well as an advanced knowledge of Colloquial.

In no case shall the third certificate be granted without the sanction of His Excellency the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Board.

Members of the Police Force already holding certificates under the old scheme, shall be allowed to continue drawing their present allowances, but will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination for the second and third certificates under the new scheme, and shall be entitled, on passing, to the higher allowances.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

THE CYNOCEPHALUS.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—As Signor Chiarini, ever on the watch for novelties, monstrosities and curiosities for his famous menagerie, which has lately amused and delighted thousands of all nationalities in this city, has introduced to our notice his wonderful *Sinistis* and this genus of quadrumania, who has doubt-excited the interest of all those who visited the circus, I purpose giving a short account of another animal of the same family, the *Cynocephalus*, another wonderful animal that walks, speaks and imitates Europeans. This amusing little creature is a native of Asia and as it is not to be met with in any other part of the world and would, therefore, attract considerable attention abased by its ridiculous antics, I should strongly advise the enterprising Signor to secure a specimen or two of this generally unknown mannikin for his world-renowned show, prior to his departure from the Philippines. The *Cynocephalus*, can be obtained in any quantity on application the natives contiguous to their haunts at the rate of \$10 to \$40 per head, according to their imitative capacities and a pure-bred one can be readily recognised by its stunted growth, extreme shyness, uniform black hair, large amount of yellow belly, and an extraordinary adaptability to copy the follies and vices of Europeans. Although it does not now carry any tail there are distinct signs that the progenitors of this family were not entirely free of this appendage. As a rule they are exceedingly gregarious, selecting various localities for their homes where a large number herd together, and as they are not very cleanly in their habits it is astonishing to find how remarkably sleek they can render themselves when so disposed. Their food consists principally of garlic mixed with native berries, fruits, grain and fish; I have heard of some, who have become domesticated, indulging in the flesh of other animals, but this is rarely met with in their wild state. Their extreme vanity is one of the most striking affinities to the human race that this animal possesses, and, if by any chance they can obtain a small piece of looking-glass they will occupy themselves the whole day admiring their uncomely features. Some of these funny little creatures I have come across in my wanderings were remarkably fond of attempting to play the flute, but is hardly necessary for me to say that their efforts in this direction only produced most heart-rending sounds and resulted in those whom this painful and annoying trick tortured beyond endurance at last seeking their destruction. Another very laughable piece of mimicry is that of procuring, whenever they can lay hands on one of a worn-out tennis bat and from the manner in which they strut about the beaten tracks, with very little imagination, one is almost led to believe they understood the use of the implement and really indulged in the game. The *Cynocephalus* is of migratory nature but as a rule travels no great distance and large numbers periodically visit these shores so great indeed at times that at a distance their approach is similar in appearance to that of a white cloud on the horizon. The females are sluggish and not so numerous as the males, which fight with great ferocity among themselves for possession of their mates. The young ones are allowed to run wild almost from their birth, their parents, apparently, exercising no care in rearing their offspring. The mode in which the *Cynocephalus* communicates with his kind is by giving utterance to a number of peculiar sounds, not heard in any other country or used by any other animal, its nearest to the familiar sounds known to man being that made by the parrot; and when once started it is terribly distracting and appears intemperate. They seem to be so many itinerant gazometers, judging by the gas they freely distribute.

Thanking you for the publication of the above bit of Natural History,

I remain, Sir,
YOUR OWN BUFFON.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1889.

THEISM V. REVELATION.

A CONTRAST AND A STUDY.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE INTRINSICALLY CONSIDERED.

(Continued.)

9. Moral contradictions of the Bible.
Be ye angry and sin not. (Eph. iv. 26.)

And he [Elijah] turned back and looked on them and cursed them in the name of the Lord. And there came forth two she-bears out of the wood and ate forty and two children of them. (2 Kings i. 24.)

And when he looked round about on them with anger, . . . he smote unto the man, stretch forth thy hand. (Mark iii. 5.)

Be not hasty in thy spirit to be angry; for anger reareth in the bosom of fools. (Ecccl. viii. 9.)

Make no friendship with an angry man (Prov. xxii. 24.)

The wrath of man killeth not the righteous ness of God. (James i. 20.)

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works. (Matt. v. 16.)

Take heed that ye do not your alms before men to be seen of them. (Matt. vi. 1.)

Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged. (Matt. vii. 1, 2.)

Do ye know that the saints shall judge the world? And if the world shall be judged

by you, are ye unworthy to judge the smallest matters? Know ye not that we shall judge angels? How much more things that pertain to this life? If, then, ye have judgments of things pertaining to this life, set them to judge who are least esteemed in the church. (1 Cor. vi. 2, 3, 4.)

Do not ye judge them that are within? (1 Cor. v. 12.)

Resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. (Matt. v. 39.)

All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword. (Matt. xxvi. 52.)

He that hath no sword, let him buy his garment and buy one. (Luke xxi. 30.)

And when he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple. (John ii. 15.)

Be not afraid of them that kill the body. (Luke xii. 4.)

After these things Jesus walked in Galilee; for he would not walk in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him. (John vii. 1.)

And Solomon stood before the altar of the Lord, in the presence of all the congregation of Israel, and spread forth his hands toward heaven. [Then follows the prayer.] And it was so, that when Solomon had made an end of praying all his prayer and supplication unto the Lord, he arose from before the altar of the Lord, from kneeling on his knees, with his hands spread up to heaven. . . . And the Lord said unto him, I have heard thy prayer and thy supplication, which thou hast made before me. (1 Kings viii. 22, 54, and ix. 3.)

When thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are; for they love to pray standing in the synagogues, and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. . . . But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet; and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret. (Matt. vi. 5, 6.)

Because this widow troubleth me; I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me. . . . And shall not God avenge his own elect, which cry day and night unto him? (Luke xviii. 7.)

Because of his impetuosity he will rise, and give him as many as he needeth. (Luke xi. 8.)

But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do; for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking. Be ye not therefore like unto them; for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of before ye ask him. (Matt. vi. 7, 8.)

And no razor shall come on his head; for the child shall be a Nazarite unto God from the womb. (Judges xiii. 5.)

All the days of thy vow of separation there shall no razor come upon his head; until the days be fulfilled in which he separates himself utterly from the Lord, he shall be holy, and shall let the locks of his hair grow. (Num. vi. 5.)

Death not even nature itself teach you, that if a man have long hair, it is a shame unto him? (1 Cor. xi. 14.)

This is my covenant which ye shall keep between me and you and thy seed after thee: Every man child among you shall be circumcised. (Gen. xvii. 10.)

Behold, I, Paul, say unto you that if ye be circumcised, Christ shall profit you nothing. (Gal. v. 2.)

And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it. (Gen. ii. 3.)

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. (Ex. xx. 8.)

The new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with; it is iniquity. (Is. i. 13.)

One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. (Rom. xiv. 5.)

Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon; or of the sabbath day. (Col. ii. 16.)

This is my covenant which ye shall keep between me and you and thy seed after thee: Every man child among you shall be circumcised. (Gen. xvii. 10.)

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